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raphy, his assigned task having been to observe, not only the progress, the resources and economic situation of the Brazilian States, but also the commercial methods employed by "foreign competitors" of France in Brazil.

The southern regions, below the S. Francisco River, formed the subject of an earlier volume ("De l'Uruguay au Rio São Francisco"), which the present publication supplements on a scale even more liberal than its title indicates. For example, the Aricary region (fondly known to some of its inhabitants as The Free State of Counani), north of the Amazon, and Acre in the extreme west, receive M. Walle's attentive consideration. M. W.

AFRICA

Manual Labour in S. Thomé and Príncipe. By Francis Mantero. Translated from the Portuguese. 183 pp., illustrations, maps and index. Printing Office of the Annuario Commercial, Lisbon, 1910. 11 x 8.

Some writers have charged that the Portuguese Government, importing black labor from Angola and other regions of Portuguese Africa, to the Cacao Islands of São Thomé and Príncipe, has reduced these men and women to a state of slavery, and imposed upon them excessive labor and other hardships resulting in excessive mortality. This indictment has been supported by persons who claim to have been eye witnesses of cruelty inflicted upon the black work people.

This book was written by a member of the Portuguese Committee appointed by Conselheiro Francisco Dias Costa, head of the Colonial Department from 1889 to 1910, to investigate these charges and to report upon all questions relating to colonial manual labor. The author makes a very spirited defense of the Government and the planters against the serious charges which English, American and other writers have made. He denies these charges *in toto* and undertakes an investigation of all phases of the labor question to show that, under the policy of the Government, the alleged inhumanity of the labor system in these islands is not borne out by the facts. He goes further and asserts that in no other African colony does the native workman enjoy so many advantages as expressed in the conditions of his work, his treatment, housing, remuneration and general well-being as are offered to the toilers on the plantations of São Thomé and Príncipe. It is well to have the Portuguese side of this story so fully set forth.

In a geographical sense the book is a welcome addition to our literature on these islands. It contains helpful maps on a large scale, many fine photo-engravings showing aspects of the islands, and especially of their industrial development; and the natural conditions favorable to great productivity are fully described.

From Hausaland to Egypt, through the Sudan. By H. Karl W. Kumm, Ph.D. xi and 324 pp., maps, illustrations and index. Constable & Co., Ltd., London, 1910. 16s. 9½ x 6½.

This book gives an account of a journey across Africa from the mouth of the Niger to Khartum on the Nile. The author's first duty was to visit the Mission stations in Northern Nigeria and establish a Freed Slaves' Home there. After calling at the missionary stations, the real journey across Africa began, from Dampar on the Benue River in February, 1909, by boat up the river. Late in March, the river was left and the journey was continued by caravan through the mountains of Adamawa until the Shari River was reached. By

the middle of April the trip up the river was begun, and within a month the party were at Fort Archambault. After a long halt, Fort Archambault was left in July, and the hazardous part of the trip was undertaken across an unknown land, to Wau, a British outpost on a branch of the Nile. This settlement was reached early in October, after encountering many serious difficulties which arose largely because of the season of the year; thence the journey around the sudd, to the White Nile, and down the Nile to Khartum by steamer was accomplished without danger.

Throughout the text, three interesting themes are traceable: the character of the native tribes, the hunting of the big game of the French Sudan and the experiences of the rainy season. The tribal characteristics of the people along the border line between Mohammedanism and Paganism are carefully recorded. Most of the tribes belonging to the Semitic, the Hamitic or the Bantu branches of the human family, the last of these being distinguishable from the others by their tribal markings, which consist of hair-dressings of fantastic design and cicatrices. The vocabularies of a few tribes and some of their common proverbs are collected in an appendix. The reports of the chase are interesting, and when the game can fairly well take care of itself, and it is sometimes a question which is the hunter and which the hunted, the excitement becomes intense. Much information is given concerning various kinds of animal life and their haunts, and a definite picture is painted for the reader. Appendix C gives a list of zoological specimens. These are mostly butterflies, and there are handsomely colored plates of them. The journey was made during the rainy season, and Dr. Kumm gives a vivid impression of the copiousness of the rainfall and the intensity of the wind and lightning. In Appendix B are tables of meteorological observations, with graphs of temperature, barometric pressure and rainfall. The daily record, kept from April 18th, 1909, at Shari Andja, to October 9th, when the real journey was ended, contains valuable information. The book also includes a brief review of previous journeys in this region, a short history of the land of Cush, and a chapter on the mineral and botanical wealth of the Central Sudan. The caravan was augmented by men, women and children, who, on their way to Mecca, desired to join it in order to lighten their pilgrimage, and a chapter is given on this religious observance. There is a carefully constructed map and numerous illustrations of the native peoples and villages.

R. M. BROWN.

Cecil Rhodes. *His Private Life* by His Private Secretary, Philip Jourdan. 293 pp., illustrations and index. John Lane Company, New York, 1911. \$2.50. 9 x 6.

The writer of this sketch of Cecil Rhodes is a hero-worshipper and the volume is a panegyric. Other biographies of this great man have been written, and it has not been easy for the authors to refrain from excessive laudation. Rhodes's private secretary, however, who was for eight years the constant companion of the man, and who received much through his generosity, makes no effort to separate himself from the glamor of the subject. The author's main object in writing the book is to refute the "unjust and iniquitous misstatements" which were being disseminated. No attempt is made in the book to discuss the political situations of South Africa; but the home life of Rhodes, his life on the plains, his journeys, conversations and discussions between friends, and his acts of generosity and sympathy are portrayed minutely and intimately. From